UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/768,790	01/25/2001	Chang-nam Chu	Q62214	3920

7590   11/29/2005

SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037-3202

EXAMINER
SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.
09/768,790</td><td>Applicant(s)
CHU, CHANG-NAM</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner
Rachna Singh</td><td>Art Unit
2176</td></tr>
</table>

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09/15/05</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 09/15/05.

2.   Claims 1-14 are pending. Claims 1 and 9 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-2 and 5-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Chang et al., US 6,715,126 B1, 3/3/0/04 (filed 11/15/99, provisional filed 11/16/98)

in view of Underwood et al., US 6,697,825 B1, 2/24/04 (filed 8/30/00, provisional filed

11/5/99).

In reference to claim 1, Chang teaches a method of delivering a presentation of

web content comprised of media, such as audio and video having defined time

increments, together with one or more other content sources such as images or events.

See abstract. Chang's system comprises the following:

-A content creation tool for preparing the data in an appropriate format with data. The

content creation tool can load graphics files, audio files, and text files. See abstract.

See also column 3, lines 42-47, column 9, lines25-60, and figures 3 and 4. The content

creation tool's information is used by a player to schedule its request from the servers

on which the various images or events for the presentation reside. The multimedia

presentation for display comprises primary media source having time increments and

content from at least one secondary media source. The method comprises receiving

user synchronization input regarding synchronization of the display of the content from a

at least one secondary media source to time increments in the content from the primary

media source. See column 12. Compare to *'an editor for loading graphics file, an*

audio file, and a text file. . .reproducing the graphics file and the text file in

response to a second and third control signal which are generated in

synchronization with the reproduction of the audio file respectively;"

-The file comprising the primary (audio/video) and secondary (text, image, events) is

created with the synchronization input and a schedule of actions is determined. See

column 12. Compare to *"a control signal generator for checking reproduction time*

information on the loaded audio file and generating the first through third control

signals".

-Creating a file for the graphic, audio, and text information. See column 12, lines 22-25.

Compare to *"a storage unit. . .reproduced by the editor"*

-Creating a multimedia presentation for display comprising content from primary and

secondary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-18. Compare to *"a multimedia*

file generator for generating the stored data as a multimedia file using a

predetermined format".

Chang does not teach using a single multimedia file; however, he does disclose

in columns 2-3 of the patent, "SMIL encapsulates all the relevant information in one file.

. .SMIL makes certain that all the data that is required to be provided at a particular

point in a presentation is already present in one file at the client at that instant. . .All

known techniques for delivery of such synchronized content utilize multiplexing of all of

the content into a single file, followed by streaming that file using a streaming server."

Chang discloses that it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a

single multimedia file in order to ensure that all relevant information was encapsulated

in one file at the client as it ensures that all the information was present so that the

presentation could proceed without interruption or network congestion which wil

invariably occur an interrupt the presentation. Thus it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to deliver synchronized

content utilizing multiplexing of all the content into a single file because it ensures all the

content is encapsulated in a file and presented without delay or network information that

would be required if one were to use multiple files. See columns 2-3 of Chang. Chang

teaches providing audio information in response to primary media sources. See column

12, lines 12-25. Chang discloses inputting information about objects in an Object List

Box. The objects are associated with their critical times. The scheduling of the web

content unit is the complete event which is executed at any of the prescribed time points

in the presentation. A html parser in the tool extract information regarding the

embedded image files and builds a web content unit that adds the data to parameters in

the scheduling data block. See column 9, lines 39-67 and column 10. Chang also

teaches produce a variety of media sources such as video, graphics, text, etc. See

figures 3 and 4. Chang does not teach the use of a text aligner for aligning text in a

loaded text file or a reproducer for displaying the aligned text on the text window;

however, Underwood teaches a text alignment mechanism. Underwood's text

alignment allows for alignment of text in the cells of a table. The text is formatted to be displayed in a web site presentation layout. See column 18, lines 20-52 and figure 27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

Chang does not teach that the user can set the number of pixels; however, Underwood teaches that a user can set the number of pixels. See column 18 and figure 27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

In reference to claim 2, Chang teaches selecting the content (audio, video, image, text, etc) from a file position. See also column 3, lines 42-47, column 9, lines25-60, and figures 3 and 4.

In reference to claim 7, Chang teaches creating a multimedia presentation for display comprising content from primary and secondary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-18.

In reference to claim 8, Chang teaches formatting the information in SMIL. See column 2, lines 55-67.

In reference to claim 9, Chang teaches a method of delivering a presentation of web content comprised of media, such as audio and video having defined time increments, together with one or more other content sources such as images or events. See abstract. Chang's system comprises the following:

-A content creation tool for preparing the data in an appropriate format with data. The content creation tool can load graphics files, audio files, and text files. See abstract. See also column 3, lines 42-47, column 9, lines25-60, and figures 3 and 4. The content creation tool's information is used by a player to schedule its request from the servers on which the various images or events for the presentation reside. The multimedia presentation for display comprises primary media source having time increments and content from at least one secondary media source. The method comprises receiving user synchronization input regarding synchronization of the display of the content from a at least one secondary media source to time increments in the content from the primary media source. See column 12. Chang discloses an audio button on the screen interfacing with the user that controls the audio in a media player. When a user launches the player by depressing the buttons, the contents are rendered and displayed in a synchronized presentation. See figure 4 and five and column 11, lines 45-67 and column 12. Compare to *"loading a graphics file, an audio file, and a text file selected from a respective file position in a computer; reproducing the audio file.*

. .in synchronization with the audio reproduction when the user selects an audio

reproduction starting button provided on the screen for interfacing with a user".

-Creating a file for the graphic, audio, and text information. See column 12, lines 22-25.

Compare to *"storing a reproduced graphic image and audio and text data".*

-Creating a multimedia presentation for display comprising content from primary and

secondary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-18. Compare to *"generating. .*

.using a predetermined format".

Chang teaches providing audio information in response to primary media

sources. See column 12, lines 12-25. Chang discloses inputting information about

objects in an Object List Box. The objects are associated with their critical times. The

scheduling of the web content unit is the complete event which is executed at any of the

prescribed time points in the presentation. A html parser in the tool extract information

regarding the embedded image files and builds a web content unit that adds the data to

parameters in the scheduling data block. See column 9, lines 39-67 and column 10.

Chang also teaches produce a variety of media sources such as video, graphics, text,

etc. See figures 3 and 4. Chang does not teach the use of a text aligner for aligning

text in a loaded text file or a reproducer for displaying the aligned text on the text

window; however, Underwood teaches a text alignment mechanism. Underwood's text

alignment allows for alignment of text in the cells of a table. The text is formatted to be

displayed in a web site presentation layout. See column 18, lines 20-52 and figure 27.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's

system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

Chang does not teach that the user can set the number of pixels; however, Underwood teaches that a user can set the number of pixels. See column 18 and figure 27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

In reference to claim 10, Chang teaches selecting the content (audio, video, image, text, etc) from a file position. See also column 3, lines 42-47, column 9, lines25-60, and figures 3 and 4.

In reference to claim 14, Chang teaches formatting the information in SMIL. See column 2, lines 55-67.

In reference to claims 5 and 6, Chang teaches that he multimedia presentation for display comprises primary media source having time increments and content from at least one secondary media source. The method comprises receiving user synchronization input regarding synchronization of the display of the content from a at least one secondary media source to time increments in the content from the primary

media source. See column 12. Chang teaches that the file comprising the primary

(audio/video) and secondary (text, image, events) is created with the synchronization

input and a schedule of actions is determined. See column 12. Chang teaches a

method of delivering a presentation of web content comprised of media, such as audio

and video having defined time increments, together with one or more other content

sources such as images or events. See abstract. Chang's system comprises the

following:

-A content creation tool for preparing the data in an appropriate format with data. The

content creation tool can load graphics files, audio files, and text files. See abstract.

See also column 3, lines 42-47, column 9, lines25-60, and figures 3 and 4. The content

creation tool's information is used by a player to schedule its request from the servers

on which the various images or events for the presentation reside. The multimedia

presentation for display comprises primary media source having time increments and

content from at least one secondary media source. The method comprises receiving

user synchronization input regarding synchronization of the display of the content from a

at least one secondary media source to time increments in the content from the primary

media source. See column 12. Compare to *'an editor for loading graphics file, an

audio file, and a text file. . .reproducing the graphics file and the text file in

response to a second and third control signal which are generated in

synchronization with the reproduction of the audio file respectively;"*

-The file comprising the primary (audio/video) and secondary (text, image, events) is

created with the synchronization input and a schedule of actions is determined. See

column 12. Compare to *"a control signal generator for checking reproduction time*

information on the loaded audio file and generating the first through third control

signals".

-Creating a file for the graphic, audio, and text information. See column 12, lines 22-25.

Compare to *"a storage unit. . .reproduced by the editor"*

-Creating a multimedia presentation for display comprising content from primary and

secondary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-18. Compare to *"a multimedia*

file generator for generating the stored data as a multimedia file using a

predetermined format".

Chang does not teach using a single multimedia file; however, he does disclose

in columns 2-3 of the patent, "All known techniques for delivery of such synchronized

content utilize multiplexing of all of the content into a single file, followed by streaming

that file using a streaming server. Often, however, the two requirements of a single file

and a streaming server are undesirable added complexities." Thus Chang teaches that

it was well known in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a single multimedia file

thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to deliver synchronized content utilizing multiplexing of all the content into a

single file. See columns 2-3 of Chang. Chang teaches providing audio information in

response to primary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-25. Chang discloses

inputting information about objects in an Object List Box. The objects are associated

with their critical times. The scheduling of the web content unit is the complete event

which is executed at any of the prescribed time points in the presentation. A html

parser in the tool extract information regarding the embedded image files and builds a

web content unit that adds the data to parameters in the scheduling data block. See

column 9, lines 39-67 and column 10. Chang also teaches produce a variety of media

sources such as video, graphics, text, etc. See figures 3 and 4. Chang does not teach

the use of a text aligner for aligning text in a loaded text file or a reproducer for

displaying the aligned text on the text window; however, Underwood teaches a text

alignment mechanism. Underwood's text alignment allows for alignment of text in the

cells of a table. This step inherently involves determining the number of lines of the

aligned text. The text is formatted to be displayed in a web site presentation layout.

See column 18, lines 20-52 and figure 27. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood's text

alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned

with providing a multimedia presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio,

video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and

appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

Chang does not teach that the user can set the number of pixels; however,

Underwood teaches that a user can set the number of pixels. See column 18 and figure

27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since

Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia

presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a

means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

In reference to claim 12, Chang teaches providing audio information in response to primary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-25. Chang discloses inputting information about objects in an Object List Box. The objects are associated with their critical times. The scheduling of the web content unit is the complete event which is executed at any of the prescribed time points in the presentation. A html parser in the tool extract information regarding the embedded image files and builds a web content unit that adds the data to parameters in the scheduling data block. See column 9, lines 39-67 and column 10. Chang also teaches produce a variety of media sources such as video, graphics, text, etc. See figures 3 and 4. Chang does not teach the use of a text aligner for aligning text in a loaded text file or a reproducer for displaying the aligned text on the text window; however, Underwood teaches a text alignment mechanism. Underwood's text alignment allows for alignment of text in the cells of a table. The text is formatted to be displayed in a web site presentation layout. See column 18, lines 20-52 and figure 27. Chang discloses an audio button on the screen interfacing with the user that controls the audio in a media player. When a user launches the player by depressing the buttons, the contents are rendered and displayed in a synchronized presentation. See figure 4 and five and column 11, lines 45-67 and column 12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia presentation to a user

comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a

user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of

Underwood. Chang teaches providing audio information in response to primary media

sources. See column 12, lines 12-25. Chang discloses inputting information about

objects in an Object List Box. The objects are associated with their critical times. The

scheduling of the web content unit is the complete event which is executed at any of the

prescribed time points in the presentation. A html parser in the tool extract information

regarding the embedded image files and builds a web content unit that adds the data to

parameters in the scheduling data block. See column 9, lines 39-67 and column 10.

Chang also teaches produce a variety of media sources such as video, graphics, text,

etc. See figures 3 and 4. Chang does not teach the use of a text aligner for aligning

text in a loaded text file or a reproducer for displaying the aligned text on the text

window; however, Underwood teaches a text alignment mechanism. Underwood's text

alignment allows for alignment of text in the cells of a table. The text is formatted to be

displayed in a web site presentation layout. See column 18, lines 20-52 and figure 27.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's

system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia presentation to a user

comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a

user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of

Underwood.

Chang does not teach that the user can set the number of pixels; however,

Underwood teaches that a user can set the number of pixels. See column 18 and figure

27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since

Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia

presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a

means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See

column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

In reference to claim 13, Chang discloses an audio button on the screen

interfacing with the user that controls the audio in a media player. When a user

launches the player by depressing the buttons, the contents are rendered and displayed

in a synchronized presentation. See figure 4 and five and column 11, lines 45-67 and

column 12.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments filed 09/15/05 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicant argues that Chang teaches "a multimedia file generator for generating

the stored data as a single multimedia file using a predetermined format" only in

referring to problems in the prior art and Chang teaches away from a single multimedia

file. Examiner disagrees that a single multimedia file is not at all disclosed by Chang.

Chang disclose in columns 2-3 of the patent, "SMIL encapsulates all the relevant

information in one file. . .SMIL makes certain that all the data that is required to be

provided at a particular point in a presentation is already present in one file at the client at that instant. . .All known techniques for delivery of such synchronized content utilize multiplexing of all of the content into a single file, followed by streaming that file using a streaming server." While it is true that Chang refers to the prior art in his disclosure of a single file, he still discloses evidence that utilizing a single multimedia file was well known at the time of the invention. Furthermore, it would have been desirable in some instances to utilize a single multimedia file in order to ensure that all relevant information was encapsulated in one file at the client as it ensures that all the information was present so that the presentation could proceed without interruption or network congestion which would invariably occur when downloading content and would consequently interrupt the presentation. Thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to deliver synchronized content utilizing multiplexing of all the content into a single file because it ensures all the content is encapsulated in a file and presented without delay since network interruption would not be an issue if all the contents were encapsulated into one file. See columns 2-3 of Chang. Furthermore, Chang acknowledges that generating a single multimedia file may be desirable for the purpose of making certain that all the data that is required to be provided at a particular point in a presentation is already present in one file at the client at that instant and then streams this file as some prescribed data rate.

With respect to claim 1, Applicant argues that Examiner does not mention the limitation "wherein the predetermined units are units of lines determined by a number of pixels set by a user". Examiner disagrees. Page 7 of the previous office action recites

"Underwood teaches that a user can set the number of pixels". See column 18 and

figure 27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine Underwood's text alignment in the system of Chang since

Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned with providing a multimedia

presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio, video, etc and providing a

means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and appearance of the text. See

column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

Applicant argues that Underwood's teachings does not suggest that the

predetermined units are units of lines determined by a number of pixel set by a user or

that the text aligner aligns text in the loaded text file. Specifically, Applicant argues

Underwood teaches configuring a table that is to be inserted by the user, but does not

teach the user can set the number. Column 18, lines 25-52 recite, "the width and text

box is measured by pixels". Figure 27 illustrates the drop down boxes 2740 where a

user can select pixels for the width and height of a text box. Chang teaches providing

audio information in response to primary media sources. See column 12, lines 12-25.

Chang discloses inputting information about objects in an Object List Box. The objects

are associated with their critical times. The scheduling of the web content unit is the

complete event which is executed at any of the prescribed time points in the

presentation. A html parser in the tool extract information regarding the embedded

image files and builds a web content unit that adds the data to parameters in the

scheduling data block. See column 9, lines 39-67 and column 10. Chang also teaches

produce a variety of media sources such as video, graphics, text, etc. See figures 3

and 4.

With respect to claim 5, Applicant argues the limitation "the control signal

generator checks the number of lines of the aligned text" is not taught. Chang does not

teach the use of a text aligner for aligning text in a loaded text file or a reproducer for

displaying the aligned text on the text window; however, Underwood teaches a text

alignment mechanism. Underwood's text alignment allows for alignment of text in the

cells of a table. This step inherently involves determining the number of lines of the

aligned text as the text is formatted to be displayed in a web site presentation layout.

See column 18, lines 20-52 and figure 27. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Underwood's text

alignment in the system of Chang since Underwood's system, as Chang's, is concerned

with providing a multimedia presentation to a user comprised of images, text, audio,

video, etc and providing a means to align text allows a user to adjust the spacing and

appearance of the text. See column 18, lines 25-52 of Underwood.

In view of comments above, rejections are maintained.

Conclusion

6.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
11/21/05

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
11/26/2005